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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/996,980	11/20/2001	Roger L. Bunting	2-5-4-3	4694

7590 03/06/2007  
Docket Administrator (Room 3J-219)  
Lucent Technologies Inc.  
101 Crawfords Corner Road  
Holmdel, NJ 07733-3030

EXAMINER
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NGUYEN, TOAN D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2616

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/06/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/996,980	<b>Applicant(s)</b> BUNTING ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Toan D. Nguyen	<b>Art Unit</b> 2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3,4,7,10,14 and 18-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 3,4,7,10,14 and 18-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 April 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
3. Claims 7 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kulkarni et al. (US 5,862,481) in view of Thanh et al. (US 2004/0242186).

For claim 7, Kulkarni et al. disclose an interface (figure 5, reference GIP (in which the interface is a Legacy Envelope Module (LEM) means), col. 5 lines 23-24), operative to provide a GSM based service to a subscriber terminal (figure 5, reference ROAMING TERMINAL) in a network, the network being in accordance with the Wireless Intelligent Network (WIN) standard developed by ANSI-41, the method comprising providing an

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interface (figure 5, reference GIP) causing the GSM based service to appear to the WIN network (figure 5, reference step 580, col. 7 lines 17-19).

However, Kulkarni et al. do not expressly disclose a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) based service, and causing the CAMEL based service as an Application in accordance with the Open Service Access (OSA) standard, the interface comprising an OSA interface to an OSA gateway of the WIN network; the interface converting received OSA messages to CAMEL Application Protocol Messages. In an analogous art, Thanh et al. disclose a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) based service, and by causing the CAMEL based service as an Application in accordance with the Open Service Access (OSA) standard (figure 8, page 5, paragraph [0070] lines 9-11), the interface comprising an OSA interface (figure 8, reference OSA) to an OSA gateway of the WIN network (page 5, paragraph [0070]); the interface converting received OSA messages to CAMEL Application Protocol Messages (page 5, paragraph [0070]).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the CAMEL based service, and would have applied Thanh et al.'s mapping between OSA call control API and to CAMEL for the GSM/UMTS network in Kulkarni et al.'s GIP interworking. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Thanh et al.'s extended telecommunication system architecture for open service access in Kulkarni et al.'s inter-technology roaming proxy with the motivation being to provide application service access on multiple heterogeneous networks (page 1, paragraph [0001] lines 2-3).

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For claim 20, Kulkarni et al. disclose inter-technology roaming proxy comprising:  
an interface (figure 9, reference IGP (the interface being a Legacy Envelope Module means), col. 8 lines 66-67) to a subscriber terminal (figure 9, reference ROAMING TERMINAL, col. 8 lines 62-65).

However, Kulkarni et al. do not expressly disclose wherein  
the WIN network comprises an Open Service Access gateway (OSA GW);  
the interface comprises an Open Service Access (OSA) interface to the OSA GW of the WIN network, the interface being operative to provide a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic(CAMEL) based service to a subscriber terminal in the WIN network by:

causing the CAMEL based service to appear to the WIN network as an Application in accordance with the Open Service Access (OSA) standard, and  
the interface being operative to convert received Open Service Access (OSA) messages to CAMEL Application Protocol Messages.

In an analogous art, Thanh et al. disclose wherein:  
the WIN network comprises an Open Service Access gateway (OSA GW)(figure 8, reference IN/SCP, page 5, paragraph [0070]);

the interface comprises an Open Service Access (OSA) interface (figure 8, reference OSA) to the OSA GW of the WIN network, the interface being operative to provide a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic(CAMEL) based service to a subscriber terminal in the WIN network by:

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causing the CAMEL based service to appear to the WIN network as an Application in accordance with the Open Service Access (OSA) standard (page 5, paragraph [0070]), and

the interface being operative to convert received Open Service Access (OSA) messages to CAMEL Application Protocol Messages (page 5, paragraph [0070]).

in which the interface is operative to pass the subscriber information by relating an Open Service Access (OSA) getNotification operation to a WIN registration notification (REGNOT) operation (page 5, paragraph [0077] as set forth in claim 4).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the WIN network comprises an Open Service Access gateway (OSA GW), and would have applied Thanh et al.'s mapping between OSA call control API and to CAMEL for the GSM/UMTS network in Kulkarni et al.'s GIP interworking. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Thanh et al.'s extended telecommunication system architecture for open service access in Kulkarni et al.'s inter-technology roaming proxy with the motivation being to provide application service access on multiple heterogeneous networks (page 1, paragraph [0001] lines 2-3).

4. Claims 3, 4, 14, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kulkarni et al. (US 5,862,481) in view of Thanh et al. (US 2004/0242186) further in view of Wallenius (US 2002/0049065).

For claims 4 and 18, Kulkarni et al. disclose inter-technology roaming proxy comprising:

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an interface (figure 9, reference IGP, col. 8 lines 66-67) to a subscriber terminal (figure 9, reference ROAMING TERMINAL, col. 8 lines 62-65).

However, Kulkarni et al. do not expressly disclose wherein the WIN network comprises an Open Service Access gateway (OSA GW); the interface comprises an Open Service Access (OSA) interface to the OSA GW of the WIN network, the interface being operative to provide a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic(CAMEL) based service to a subscriber terminal in the WIN network by:

causing the CAMEL based service to appear to the WIN network as an Application in accordance with the Open Service Access (OSA) standard, and the interface being operative to convert received Open Service Access (OSA) messages to CAMEL Application Protocol Messages,

in which upon a service request being made in respect of the subscriber terminal, a received Open Service Access (OSA) reportNotification is converted to CAMEL Application Protocol Initial Detection Point.

In an analogous art, Thanh et al. disclose wherein:

the WIN network comprises an Open Service Access gateway (OSA GW)(figure 8, reference IN/SCP, page 5, paragraph [0070]);

the interface comprises an Open Service Access (OSA) interface (figure 8, reference OSA) to the OSA GW of the WIN network, the interface being operative to provide a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic(CAMEL) based service to a subscriber terminal in the WIN network by:

causing the CAMEL based service to appear to the WIN network as an Application in accordance with the Open Service Access (OSA) standard (page 5, paragraph [0070]), and

the interface being operative to convert received Open Service Access (OSA) messages to CAMEL Application Protocol Messages (page 5, paragraph [0070]).

in which the interface is operative to pass the subscriber information by relating an Open Service Access (OSA) getNotification operation to a WIN registration notification (REGNOT) operation (page 5, paragraph [0077] as set forth in claim 4).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the WIN network comprises an Open Service Access gateway (OSA GW), and would have applied Thanh et al.'s mapping between OSA call control API and to CAMEL for the GSM/UMTS network in Kulkarni et al.'s GIP interworking. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Thanh et al.'s extended telecommunication system architecture for open service access in Kulkarni et al.'s inter-technology roaming proxy with the motivation being to provide application service access on multiple heterogeneous networks (page 1, paragraph [0001] lines 2-3).

Furthermore, Kulkarni et al. in view of Thanh et al. do not expressly disclose in which upon a service request being made in respect of the subscriber terminal, a received Open Service Access (OSA) reportNotification is converted to CAMEL Application Protocol Initial Detection Point. In an analogous art, Wallenius discloses in which upon a service request being made in respect of the subscriber terminal, a



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received Open Service Access (OSA) reportNotification is converted to CAMEL

Application Protocol Initial Detection Point (page 4, paragraph [0066]).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the in which upon a service request being made in respect of the subscriber terminal, a received Open Service Access (OSA) reportNotification is converted to CAMEL Application Protocol Initial Detection Point, and would have applied Wallenius's method and system for distributing intelligent network services in a mobile system in Kulkarni et al.'s inter-technology roaming proxy with the motivation being to provide an Initial Detection Point message containing the information element with the home SCF address and service key is transmitted from the VLR to the corresponding CSE of the visited network (page 4, paragraph [0066] lines 3-6).

For claim 3, Kulkarni et al. disclose in which GSM (CAMEL-based subscriber information means) is mapped to the WIN network (IS-41 means), the interface (figure 5, reference GIP) acting as a WIN home location register (HLR) (col. 6 lines 28-30).

For claim 14, Kulkarni et al. disclose the interface being a Legacy Envelope Module (LEM)(figure 9, reference IGP means, col. 8 lines 66-67).

5. Claims 10 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kulkarni et al. (US 5,862,481) in view of Itzkovitz et al. (US 2003/0165135).

For claim 10, Kulkarni et al. disclose inter-technology roaming proxy, comprising: providing an interface (figure 9, reference IGP (in which the interface is a Legacy Envelope Module (LEM) means), col. 8 lines 62-63) causing the WIN based service (IS-41 means) to appear to the GSM network (col. 9 lines 39-45).

However, Kulkarni et al. do not expressly disclose a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) network, and a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) application (CAP), the interface comprising a WIN interface to a WIN platform of the WIN network, the interface translating CAMEL Application Protocol messages to the WIN platform. In an analogous art, Itzkovitz et al. discloses a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) network, and a Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) application (CAP)(page 5, paragraph [0061] line 4), the interface comprising a WIN interface to a WIN platform of the WIN network, the interface translating CAMEL Application Protocol messages to the WIN platform (page 4, paragraph [0056]).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) network, and the Customized Application for Mobile Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) application (CAP), and would have applied Itzkovitz et al.'s application adapter 64 in Kulkarni et al.'s IGP interworking. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Itzkovitz et al.'s interface for intelligent network services in Kulkarni et al.'s inter-technology roaming proxy with the motivation being to communicate with a CAMEL server 58 (page 5, paragraph [0061] lines 5-6).

For claim 19, Kulkarni et al. disclose inter-technology roaming proxy, comprising:  
an interface (figure 9, reference IGP, (the interface being a Legacy Envelope Module (LEM) means) to a subscriber terminal (col. 8 lines 62-63); wherein

the WIN network comprises a WIN platform (figure 9, reference IS-41, col. 8 lines 62-67);

the interface (figure 9, reference IGP) comprises a WIN interface to the WIN platform, the interface being operative to provide a WIN based service to the subscriber terminal (col. 8 lines 62-63).

However, Kulkarni et al. do not expressly disclose the CAMEL network by:

causing the WIN based service to a subscriber terminal in the CAMEL network to appear to the CAMEL network as a CAMEL application, and

the interface being operative to translate received CAMEL Application Protocol messages to the WIN platform.

In an analogous art, Itzkovitz et al. discloses the CAMEL network (page 4, paragraph [0056]) by:

causing the WIN based service to a subscriber terminal in the CAMEL network to appear to the CAMEL network as a CAMEL application, and

the interface being operative to translate received CAMEL Application Protocol messages to the WIN platform (page 4, paragraph [0056]).

One skilled in the art would have recognized the CAMEL network, and would have applied Itzkovitz et al.'s application adapter 64 in Kulkarni et al.'s IGP interworking. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to use Itzkovitz et al.'s interface for intelligent network services in Kulkarni et al.'s inter-technology roaming proxy with the motivation being to communicate with a CAMEL server 58 (page 5, paragraph [0061] lines 5-6).

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***Response to Arguments***

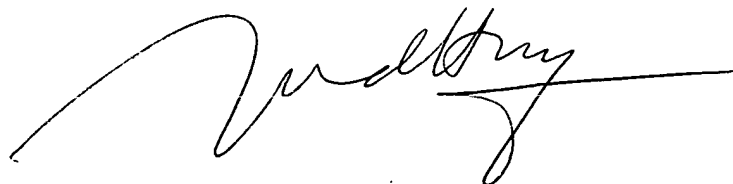
6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 3-4, 7, 10, 14, and 18-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Toan D. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3153. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:00AM-4:30PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TN  
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